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Per annum in advance.....$1 50
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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1863. NO. 13.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GEO. W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 13th day) of October, 1863, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for the office of State Senator, for three years.
One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.
One person to fill the office of Prothonotary, &c, for Huntingdon county.
One person to fill the office of Register and Recorder &c of Huntingdon County.
One person to fill the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon county.
One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.
One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.
One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.
One person for the office of Coroner of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.
2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.
3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.
4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Hough and Ready Furnace.
5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.
6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.
7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of *Tobias Cuntman's Farm on* the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a north-westerly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.
8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Matern, in said township.
9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.
10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.
11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.
12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.
13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.
14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 24th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Rank,) in said township.
15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Negley, in M'Connellstown.
16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.
17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.
18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Ehnie, in Orbisonia.
19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land *now to and* attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McClelan, Andrew Robeson, John Gemmiser and Wm. Gemmiser, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the town-ship of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.
20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.
21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Little, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.
22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.
23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Manklesburg, in said township.
24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit: That all that part of Shirley township, *Huntingdon county*, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Loy's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of *Sandy* ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.
25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery Street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kee's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.
26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, Andrew Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house, in the borough of Petersburg.
27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Deightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.
28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 12th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 14th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 11th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1863, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-seventh.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Sept. 16, '63. 4t.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUYMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, a the Diamond, Huntingdon. 57

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWINN'S.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by
N. H. 11, 1862. ISAAC HORNER & SON.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday morning, September 18, 1863

[For the Globe.]

THE DYING SCOUT.

When the Autumn winds were mournfully sighing,
With the notes of time hurrying by;
And old mother Earth receives on her bosom
All nature that blooms but to die.
And hearts that are sad, and ones that are weary,
Are watching and waiting at home
Thro' the long hours of night, by the lamp dimly burning,
For those that never will come.

Look not in the tent, you'll find him not there,
Nor around the camp-fire so bright;
He is out in the storm, that young heart so warm,—
He is out in the storm to-night.
Oh rake up the wood, boys, build up the fire;
Too late—the last spark expires;
Not a coal but what's dead on that once living bed,
To warm the brave scout as he dies.

"I am going," he speaks; but that voice once so strong
Whispers faintly the parting words now;
And the mist of the night—for the storm is now past,—
Gathers with death on his marble-like brow.
That praise on thy brow, who fought in his youth,
For our country, undaunted and bold;
Lies dead with his blue—his winding-sheet now,
Distant from friends, stark and cold.

'Mid the noise and tumult of the battle,
That brave form shall march no more;
See his grave by the Rappahannock,
For he sleeps upon her shore.
Martial music swells in beauty,
With the tread of many feet,
But they never more shall wake him,
Nor his smile of honor greet

NIMROD.

The Horrors of Libby Prison.

If it is possible for our Government to do anything to mitigate the horrors of the Libby prison at Richmond, the press ought to importune it night and day, until the poor fellows who are imprisoned there are treated with some little humanity. The stories of suffering that reach us from day to day, leave us no doubt that the condition of the inmates of that prison is horrible beyond expression.

In the early days of the war, when the Libby was open to receive the instalment of Bull Run captives, it was a comparatively clean, decent place, and though the fare was rough, and the treatment sometimes was brutal, yet there were some mitigations to the confinement. If the prisoners had money they could purchase some comforts. Latterly, however, comforts are not to be had in Richmond, at least by the prisoners; and the paroles, and the prison itself, have become noisome and filthy, and the rebels have steadily grown more rigorous and inhuman. Richmond is a centre of real hate of the Union men. It outdoes Charleston even. Indeed, nowhere else in the whole South are prisoners so barbarously treated. There are not in other places wanting instances of kindness, and in many localities the prisoners fare about as well as the rebel soldiers themselves, except that the sick and wounded are almost invariably neglected.

We printed, a few days ago, a *Herald* correspondent's account of the awful life in the Libby, and the frightful physical and mental condition of our poor fellows there. Shocking as the story was, and almost incredible, we have reason to believe it to be literally true; and that the testimony on the subject is sufficient to arouse the indignation of the North.

The filth of this pestiferous prison is indescribable in print. Its inmates are crowded together, many of them sick covered with vermin, with scant clothing, with no beds, half fed upon decayed meat and spoiled bread, until with hunger and the horrible diet, they sink into a sort of idiotic stupor. They lie down in filth like beasts. They maunder over this disgusting food with childish fondness. This condition would wring pity from any hearts but the savage.

From a private, but trustworthy letter written at Annapolis August 22, we take some sad confirmation of the shocking treatment of prisoners every where in and about Richmond, and bearing out the loathsome narration in the *Herald*. It seems to be rebel policy to exchange if possible, the sick and broken down soldiers, first, they being selected so the Union army will get no recruits. Regiments and companies captured are disorganized as much as possible, and the healthy are retained in confinement. Some three hundred paroled prisoners had just arrived at Annapolis from City Point, and one hundred and sixty-eight of them went at once into the hospital: "They all show rough usage, and speak of their sojourn on the Island as being accompanied by treatment bad in the extreme, being nearly starved, and shot at for the slightest offence. The rebels seem bound to test to the utmost of their power of endurance. The men seem to be benumbed—a general stupor of the faculties and energies. They report some four thousand still on the Island, and Charleston prisoners are arriving there.

"Some very pitiable stories of the condition to which some of the prisoners are reduced for food in 'Libby' are related. A sutler, a man of much intelligence, portrayed some of the scenes, with tears in his eyes, of men who had become almost idiots, who would seize their crumb (of food) with childish eagerness and delight only to toy and play with it and then lay it away, to afterwards find it stolen, when the old vacant expression would settle on their countenances, and they would sit down in hopeless despair."

This is horrible! And these men are our friends, brothers, neighbors, good soldiers, gentlemen, the loved of women, those who have homes, and have never known before what it was to want food, and, at least, decent lodging. And they are going idiotic, starving in filth and squalor.—*Hartford Times.*

[For the Globe.]

MR. EDITOR:—It is the favorite allegation of slaveholders in the South and their minions in the North, that the slaves are in a much better condition than the laboring poor in the free States. I have seen a great deal of the state of the Northern poor, and I can conscientiously say, that I never saw any one, even a pauper, who lived in the mean, hoggish way that the slaves in cotton and rice States do; and moreover, that if such coarse food as the negroes generally eat were offered them, they would reject it, as thinking it hardly fit for human and rational beings.

The Northern poor are also incomparably better clothed, for where is there a poor laborer that has not a decent cloth or fustian coat, with other parts of his dress suitable, independent of good and warm stockings and sound shoes? But what has the slave? He has for his best a "negro cloth" round-a-bout, which hangs about him like a sack, and would as well fit any person you please as himself; and moreover, a pair of coarse trowsers and a coarse shirt of Osnaburg, which, with the coarsest kind of hat, is his whole wardrobe, for this is the general livery or badge of slavery. The female slaves are clothed as much inferior to our poor women, and both negro women and men are without stockings and more than half the time without shoes, and generally go in a half-dressed state, viz: without coats or gowns; the women's petticoats up to their knees, and very often before fresh supplies are given out, many of them are in a ragged state, and some almost in a state of nudity; I have indeed often seen grown men and women working in the field, under the lash of the driver's heavy whip, with no clothing on them except a cloth around their waists, while the half-grown boys and girls were entirely naked; and yet it is said, they are better off than the laboring classes in the North!

But were the food and clothing of the slaves to bear even a comparison with that of the Northern laborer, they have not the comfortable house or cottage, and warm bed, with decent furniture and snug chimney-corner of the poor laboring man of the North, who no one, not even the governor of the State, dares enter into, without permission. No, in his mud built and slab-covered hut, without a window, on two or three boards raised a little above the dirt floor, or on the floor itself, the negro slave lies him down on his mat, very often uncovered; and if he wants a little fire, as in the winter they often do, he must light his few sticks, and like an animal I could mention, sit upon his heels shivering by it. It is painful indeed, to carry on the comparison; but independent of all this, is it nothing that the Northern laborer's son is sent to school where he stands on a level with the son of his more wealthy neighbor and where he is not only taught to read his Bible, but where he may acquire an education to fit him for almost any position, and when grown up can travel to any part of this free country to better his condition, none molesting him, or daring to make him afraid.

How often does a clever boy, from the lowest classes, excite the generosity of some liberal gentleman, and through education is raised to the higher classes of society, which he both adorns and instructs by his shining abilities? How often does the mechanic, by his ingenuity and industry, raise himself to comparative opulence, and sits down in old age in plenty and comfort, with a flourishing family of sons and daughters thriving in his neighborhood, like so many trees planted by the water-side, or sitting like so many olive branches around his table? Can the slaves in the South better their condition like this? No, they cannot. They are doomed to perpetual bondage; to work in the fields all day, and one half of the year, a part of the nights also. They and their children are to have this bondage forever, without a chance of release or emancipation. Their children can go to no school; the law of the land makes it a crime to teach them to read their Bible, and many of them are not allowed even to attend public worship. They, old or young, cannot move a mile from their master's property without being liable to be taken up by any white man, who may inflict thirty-nine lashes on their bare backs and confine them until called for by their owner. And if they are found with arms in their possession, or raise their hand, however much ill treated, against the privileged white man, they would be tried as rebels. And yet we are told they are better off than the white laborers of the North!! No disinterested and humane Northern man will believe it. He, with his free spirit and noble port, would scorn the proudest and most honorable Southerner that dared to insult him by saying, "My slaves are superior to these your Northern laborers." Let the greatest of them come and try if he can maltreat them the same. Let him take his driver's whip and go into any field where the humblest laborers are at work, and see if they will patiently allow him to lay it on their backs. I think after the first stroke, or even at the uplifted hand, a mattock or a spade, or any other implement, would be instantly raised in their own defence, to level the haughty and despotic slavemonger with the dust. I will not insult the understanding of the readers of your paper by entering into any further comparison on this odious subject. Equal to the poor and free Northern men indeed! Why I have seen the wild Indian with his ragged family, living in his wigwam, subsisting on his sucetuch, and occasionally a little corn bread, enjoying infinitely more of the real comforts of life sweetened by his uncontroled liberty, than the best treated slave I have ever known.

We are much moved, and our bowels are made to yearn at the sufferings of the children of Israel during their captivity in Egypt, and yet we find at their going away, that they possessed much cattle and other wealth; for we are told that a mixed multitude went up with them, and flocks and herds, even very much cattle; and also that they baked unleavened bread of dough which they brought forth out of Egypt. The negro slaves have no such wealth. In a former communication I stated that I was brought up in South Carolina, under the *guardianship of a relative*, who owned more than two hundred slaves. I resided there more than fourteen years; I often visited other plantations, and I have travelled extensively in Georgia, North Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina, and I never knew or heard of a slave, who was the owner of a mule, a horse, a cow, nor even an innocent sheep, much less, flocks and herds. O Slavery! at best thou art a very bitter draught indeed, and wilt not bear examining into, for thy features are frightful and monstrous; thou art nature's illegitimate child.

Strange as it may appear there are many in the free North, who not only sympathize with slavery, but who, through an unaccountable infatuation look upon it as a "divine institution," and pronounce it "an inestimable blessing to the negro." Such are the expressed sentiments of Judge Woodward, the Copperhead candidate for the office of Governor of this State.

How differently did the great and good man, George Washington look on this institution? Did he desire its continuance? Hear his voice, "who, being dead, yet speaketh:" "I can only say that there is not a man living, who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it." And again, "I never mean, unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase; it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."—Viewing slavery in the same light that Judge Woodward does, General Washington, on whose fair fame and unsullied character there cannot be found one dark spot, when he emancipated his slaves, must have exhibited a very cruel disposition, for in giving them their freedom, he took from them, according to the Hon. Judge, all the advantages they could derive from the "divine institution," and excluded them from receiving any of the *great "blessings" attending them in their bondage.*

I trust there are still some Democrats who can listen without prejudice, to the voice of Thomas Jefferson, the great Apostle of modern Democracy, on this subject. He says, whilst referring to the struggle for American independence, and the palpable inconsistency of those who achieved it, and yet hold their fellow-men in bondage: "What an incomprehensible machine is man, who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment and death itself, in vindication of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow-men a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose to oppose! Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God!—That they are not to be violated but with his wrath! Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that, considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference. The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest."

Hear a few words from Patrick Henry:—"It would rejoice my very soul, that every one of my fellow-beings was emancipated. We ought to lament and deplore the necessity of holding our fellow-men in bondage.—Believe me, I shall honor the Quakers for their noble efforts to abolish slavery." * * * "The light of reason, history and philosophy, the voice of nature and religion, the Spirit of God himself, proclaims that the being he created in his *own image*, he must have created *free.*"

Hear a sentence or two from that pure and spotless man, the Hon. John Marshall, late Chief Justice of the United States: "It is avarice which feeds the spirit that animates slavery, and we all know that this is of all passions the most base and inveterate. It almost lives beyond the grave. What cares it for the cries of afflicted humanity!—It has sold its country, betrayed the Saviour, and for thirty pieces of silver it would betray a world"

From John Randolph, in Congress: "Sir, I envy neither the heart nor the head of that man from the North who rises here to defend slavery, from principle."

From Henry Clay: "I am extremely sorry to hear the Senator from Mississippi say that he requires, first the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, and also that he is *not satisfied with that*, but requires a positive provision for the admission of slavery south of that line. And now, sir, coming from a slave state, as I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to the truth, I owe it the subject, to say that no earthly power could induce me to vote for the introduction of slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. * * So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of free territory to the *everlasting curse of human bondage.*"

You may expect to hear from me again. WILBERFORCE.

Birmingham, Sept. 16, 1863.

Conditions of National Success.

The laws and conditions of our present national struggle are not exceptional or anomalous. If we succeed it will not be by accident or good fortune. Whenever, by culture and development of character, *any nation has grown up to* the level of freedom, it will be free, necessarily and irresistibly.

If we fail to achieve freedom for ourselves as a nation, it will be because we are not worthy of the boon, because we are incapable of being free. We can have nationality with freedom; we cannot have it without. If the people shall decide that slavery is a thing to be preserved at the cost of our nationality and of all that is valuable in our institutions, the people can dispose of *their birthright as they choose.* They can lay their liberties at the feet of despotism whenever they are weary of maintaining them. We urge these truths because this is the only question of the times. It is not an affair of the success of any party. It is not a political question. We have reached the time when national freedom is the condition of national life. Our only election is a choice between the life and death of our country. We say this to the people, because they are the government of the United States, and because national character determines national destiny.

The people must rise to higher levels. They must be inspired by an intense and unconquerable love of liberty; a love that cannot be bought at any price nor swayed by any interest. There must be a spirit stronger than the love of gain, of ease or of life itself. Freedom must not be valued because it gives us wealth or power or prosperity as a people: it is to be loved for its own sake.

And we are not to choose freedom for ourselves only; we must earnestly seek that *all may be made free.*—Our people must learn to regard "Liberty as the simple birth-right of every human being; to be enjoyed by all whose destinies are joined with ours, no matter what race, or color, or condition may be theirs."

We shall have to bear the stern discipline of war until we take our stand upon this ground. This stand will be taken. The masses of the people are loyal to their highest conceptions of right.

Our nation is to live, and will head the great processions of the people in their progress through the ages to a condition of universal freedom, happiness and peace.

The star-spangled banner will point the road for all mankind to the kingdom of God on earth.

A Copperhead Scotched by a Democrat.

The following correspondence between Mr. Browne and Biddle will explain itself. Mr. Browne is one of the most conscientious and respectable citizens of Philadelphia, a Democrat heretofore, but who came into the loyal party with Dickinson, Butler and Brewster. He made a speech, in the course of which he justly spoke of Mr. Justice Woodward as an enemy of the country, and a follower of the doctrines of the late Mr. Calhoun. This statement he strengthened by asserting a former political friendship for Mr. Woodward, and a knowledge of his views, which every other Democrat in the State abundantly possessed. Hence the correspondence:

SOUTH SIXTH STREET, Aug. 27, 1863.

N. B. Browne, Esq., SIR: You are reported in *The Press* of this morning as stating to a public meeting your personal knowledge of the opinions of Hon. George W. Woodward, the Democratic candidate *for Governor of* Pennsylvania. You say of him: "He is, if possible, a conscientious Secessionist. No man in the South carries the doctrine of Secession further than he, &c." Force is given to this statement by the claim that it is made upon intimate acquaintance with Judge Woodward. You introduce your version of his opinion with the declaration "*The speaker was intimately acquainted with that gentleman*, and he would say that if it were possible to call from his grave that arch traitor, John C. Calhoun, and place him in the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, he would not be of more service to the Southern cause than Judge Woodward would be, if elected.

Will you inform me whether you are correctly reported in the newspaper in which these remarks appear? If you are, will you please to say when and where you have had the intimate acquaintance with Judge Woodward upon which you impute to him opinions which he has never uttered to his friends or the public? Very respectfully yours, CHAS. J. BIDDLE.

Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

113 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, Aug. 28, 1863.

Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 27th inst., in regard to my remarks concerning Judge Woodward, on taking the chair at the meeting of the National Union Party on Wednesday evening last. The published reports of the speeches delivered on that occasion are obviously incomplete, and not intended to be full or literal. I certainly did not undertake to represent Judge Woodward's opinions on the issues now pending, from my own personal knowledge; for I am not aware of having exchanged words with him since the outbreak of the rebellion. On the contrary, in commenting upon the opinions which I attributed to him I expressly stated either my authority or the nature of it, quoting partly from his speech of December 13th 1860, and partly from current reports of his opinions, unreservedly given and made public by their frequent repetition; and in reference to these latter stating that I had them from undoubted sources, and could therefore speak of them as confidently as if I had them from personal knowledge.

But, as my remarks have been thought worthy of your attention, and that there may be no room for misapprehension in regard to them, it is but fair to myself as well as Judge Woodward that I should repeat them for your information. I do so from a written draft of them.

In speaking of the remark recently made by a Southern journal, that since the defeat at Gettysburg and the surrender of Vicksburg, the only hope of the South was in French intervention or Democratic successes at the North. I said, "that foreign intervention was too remote a probability for them to depend upon; but as to the latter part of the programme, the Southern rebels themselves could not well have chosen more fitting instruments than the principal Democratic nominees at the North. To say nothing of the candidate for Governorship of Ohio, it might be affirmed of Judge Woodward, the nominee of this State that if John C. Calhoun himself—that arch traitor—could be raised from his dishonored grave and placed in the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, he could not serve the interests of the rebellion better. I say this without any want of respect to Judge Woodward; for his ability, high character, and sincerity, are undoubted. But these very qualities, in the present case, make such opinions the more dangerous, and lend them an influence more potent for evil.

"To prove this I have only to ask your attention briefly to his views on the three issues, at this time transcending all others in importance; I mean slavery, secession and the war for the Union. On each of these Judge Woodward entertains the views of the most extreme Southern radicalism.

"First, as to slavery. He is not content to stand with the State Rights Democracy of other days, and leave slaveholders in the possession of such rights and protection as they had under the Constitution; but in his speech of December, 1860, he boldly proclaims that 'human bondage and property in man is divinely sanctioned, if not ordained;' and that 'negro slavery is an incalculable blessing.' These opinions thus uttered, have lost nothing by the lapse of time; for, on another occasion, he declared unreservedly and emphatically, that "to think against slavery is a sin;" and more lately he has affirmed that 'agitation on the subject of slavery is infidelity, and comes from the instigation of Satan.'

"But, as to Secession, Judge Woodward approves of the course, and justifies the act of Secession, if he appears to hesitate as to the absolute right of it. Although looking in the opposite direction, he yet sustains and encourages Secession, and no man need go further. Practically, the people of the South have reached Secession by the same road. He may be sincere and conscientious in his views, but he must bear the responsibility of having given the sanction of his name and high position to their rebellious course. For if his speech of 1860 left any doubt on that point, the recent approval and endorsement of it, on his behalf, by the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, removes that doubt. To republish such sentiments, after the fact of Secession, is an aggravation of the original offence hard to reconcile with loyalty.

"Thirdly, Judge Woodward is opposed to the war, and in favor of peace on any terms; as much so as Vallandigham or Fernando Wood. I have heard it stated that, on former occasions he rebuked the earlier concessions of his own party, in the patriotic war spirit of the country. But we have no need to place this on any uncertain authority; we have his language in 1860, in advance of secession: 'We hear it said, let South Carolina go out of the Union peaceably; I say, let her go peaceably if she go at all.' And in 1863, after South Carolina had gone out, and ten other rebellious States with her, to repeat such language is to say, 'let them all go peaceably.' Truly, with the success such a candidate and such principles, Gettysburg will have been fought in vain, the battle for the defence of our own soil against the rebellion is still to be fought."

These were my remarks so far as they related especially to Judge Woodward, somewhat fuller than the report but substantially as delivered. They are at your service.

You will perceive that no statement is made upon my personal knowledge as derived from him, but the sources of my information are indicated in every case. I may add, sir, that the most material part of the language above quoted, apart from the speech of 1860, was derived by me from a public address delivered in this city, by a gentleman of the highest character, several months before Judge Woodward was nominated. The sentiment then attributed was regarded by the speaker, and I believe by most of the hearers, as presenting the rare moral phenomenon of a cultivated and Christian mind under the dominion of such an idea, as that "to think against slavery is a sin;" and how little protection against the lowest form of prejudice a high judicial training and position afforded, when a judge could descend from a supreme tribunal of the State to define it to be "a crime to talk against slavery."

These sentiments, thus attributed to Judge Woodward, I fear, neither he nor you can escape. That speech, which must have sounded like a new and strange Declaration in Independence Square contains them in express terms, or by necessary implication.—The identical thoughts, indeed, the same peculiar turn and force of expression, are there. No candid man will deny it. And whatever of error that speech contained originally, has acquired startling emphasis of late, repeated and approved as it has been by you on his behalf. Eleven of the States *have* seceded, as he invited them to do; slavery *has* solemnly challenged the world as to her right to be the corner stone of society and government, claiming, as he did for it, a Divine ordination; and the rebellion, in arms for more than half a Presidential term, *has* resisted the power and resources of the Government, encouraged to do so by just such advocacy of peace on any terms. And yet at a time when the fairest portion of our State was desolate in the track of the southern invader, and its soil was red with the blood of so many thousands of loyal soldiers who *fell in its defence*, you rise in your chair and pronounce such sentiments as a signal exhibition of statesmanlike sagacity, and join with its author in reaffirming a speech, the whole argument of which was to prove that, in this controversy with rebellion, the South was right and the North was wrong!

In years past, when the defence of Southern rights and institutions was made under the Constitution, and by legitimate agitation, I stood in the front rank of their friends; but from the hour that violent hands have been laid on the Constitution and the Union, and an impious attempt has been made to overturn both, I have not hesitated as to my duty as a loyal citizen. The example of such loyal Democrats as Cass and Dickenson, Butler and Dix, Holt and Andrew Johnson, and a host of others, is sufficient for me. I have, with them, faithfully upheld the Government, with whatever influence I possessed.

Impressed with the transcendent importance of the issue now before the people of Pennsylvania, I spoke at the meeting on Wednesday evening of the opinions of Judge Woodward with plainness, and, I hope, with courtesy and fairness. If in my remarks either sentiment or language was attributed to him which he disavows, I stand ready to make the correction. But if, on the contrary, they are substantially accurate, you must agree with me that it would be difficult to find a better living representative of the principles of John C Calhoun than your candidate. I am sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, N. B BROWNE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 23, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. DANIEL AGNEW,

of Beaver County.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR SENATOR.

George W. Householder, of Bedford.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly,
DAVID ETNIER, of Cromwell.
For Prothonotary,
WILLIAM C. WAGONER, of Brady.
For Register and Recorder,
D. W. WOMELSDORF, of Franklin.
For Treasurer,
DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.
For County Commissioner,
JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, of Penn.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN LOGAN, of Barree.
For Auditor,
ABRAHAM HARNISH, of Morris.
For Coroner,
WM. A. PHILIPS, of Alexandria.

COUNTY MEETINGS.

Friends of the Government and our Brave "Boys,"

RALLY!

Union meetings will be held at the following places, and able speakers will be present:

Petersburg, Wednesday even'g, Sep. 23
Mooresville, Thursday even'g, Sep. 24
Huntingdon Furn., Friday eve, Sep 25
Hawn's School House, Monday evening, September 28.
Waterstreet, Monday evening, Sep. 28
Mapleton, Tuesday, 1 o'clock, Sept. 29
Mt. Union, Tuesday evening, Sept. 29.
Scottsville, Wednesday even'g, Sep. 30
Steffey's, Thursday, 1 o'clock, Oct. 1.
Greenwood Furn., Thursday eve, Oct 2
Saulsburg, Friday, 1 o'clk, p. m., Oct 2
Couch's Mill, Friday evening, Oct. 2.
Union School House, Saturday evening, October 3.
Spruce Creek, Saturday, 1 o'clk, Oct 3

GRAND MASS MEETING,

To be held at Huntingdon, Sept. 26, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Judge Knox, Charles Gibbons, and other prominent orators will address the meeting.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

Union voters of Huntingdon county, every man on your ticket should receive your earnest support. They are all loyal men—all honest men—all competent to fill the positions for which they have been nominated—all worthy your support. Rally to the support of the whole ticket—*don't* allow the bogus Democracy to cheat you out of a vote. Defeat every man on their ticket, not by a small majority, but by a majority that will drive honest Democrats, who are still acting with that corrupt and treasonable organization, to *think* and to *act* like loyal men.

The Mass Meeting.

The Union men will remember that a mass meeting will be held in this place on Saturday afternoon, next. Let there be a good turn out from the country to hear the distinguished speakers who will be present.

Suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus.—The President's proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* will be found in another column. The traitors will now howl worse than ever. *They* are in danger of being "picked up." All *good* citizens—all *loyal* citizens who *obey* the laws—will not be the least disturbed by the proclamation.

A great Union mass meeting will be held at Bloody Run, Bedford county, on Thursday next. John Scott, Esq., and other able speakers will address the meeting.

THE TRAITOR.—Judge Woodward has had a loyal son in the army. When this son was brought home, to his father's house in Philadelphia, badly wounded in one leg, and while he was receiving the kind attention of members of the family and neighbors, the Judge made his appearance at the bed-room door of the sufferer, and raising his hands, he saluted his son with the following language: *It is a pity you were not shot in both arms and the other leg, for fighting in this unholy war.*" This father traitor is now asking Union men to vote for him for Governor. The soldier or soldier's friend who can vote for him should be kicked out of all loyal society.

John Scott, Esq., made a telling speech at Ebensburg last week. A large number of Democrats joined the Union ranks after Mr. Scott had closed his speech.

☞ Extra copies of "THE GLOBE" furnished in wrappers at three cents.

"That's What's the Matter."

The *Monitor* faction and their miserable tools throughout the county, daily show more of the poison of *the* snake. They feel that their traitorous cause is growing weaker every day. Every meeting they hold damages their prospects. Everything they say or do works against them. They have no good word to say for the President or the Government—nothing but a continual denunciation of everything that is being done to crush out the traitors' rebellion. They see defeat staring them in the face, look which way they will. Our armies are moving successfully forward! Our brave "boys" in the field are all for the Union *and for Curtin!* The loyal people at home are daily gaining strength, and rallying to the support of the "Soldiers' Friend," and as certain as the 2d Tuesday of October comes, just so certain will Pennsylvania answer the call of our army by defeating the traitor Woodward, not by a small majority, but by a majority that will forever crush out treason in the State, and give new life and vigor to the brave men who are from home facing the Southern traitors on the battle-field. Every loyal man feels that the election of Curtin will be looked upon by the rebels as a determination on the part of the people of the Keystone State *to put down traitors and their rebellion*, and, believing this, all honest and true Union men will refuse to vote for Woodward.—And they will go further—they will not vote for any man on a district or county ticket who has permitted his name to be connected with those of traitors in the bogus Democratic State, district, or county organizations. The people see the snake in the grass and they will take good care to smash his head with paper bullets—and "that's what's the matter."

MR. ZENTMYER.—This gentleman is the candidate of the bogus Democracy for the Legislature, and the *Monitor*, and the speakers of that party, are attempting to make votes for him because he had sons in the army. The sons were the patriots—and to them all honor is due. We are informed by two gentlemen, men whose word would not be doubted, that Mr. Zentmyer, in a conversation, at one time in this place, and at another time at Spruce Creek, said, if his boys were at home they should not go again—and if his boys had listened to him they would not have been in the army. Is Mr. Zentmyer deserving of the support of Union men because his sons disobeyed their father and shouldered their musket in defence of their flag? The company Mr. Zentmyer keeps should be enough to satisfy any Union man that his votes as a legislator would be given to *encourage* the traitors in arms against the best Government on earth. Vote for Etnier, a reliable Union man—an honest and industrious man—a man whose vote in the Legislature cannot be controlled by such *things* as Caldwell, Petrikin, Speer & Co.

THE UNION MEETINGS.—We have not room to speak of the several Union Meetings held last week, separately.—They were well attended and good speeches were made by several gentlemen from this place. We have been assured that the day of election will open the eyes of the bogus Democracy to the fact that Old Huntingdon is sound for the Union to the tune of one thousand majority at least. It should be two thousand, but we are sorry to say there are hundreds of Democratic voters who are led by the nose by Caldwell, Slaughter, Little Bruce, Speer & Co. *Such* Democrats are not men; they are the mere tools of unprincipled, cowardly rebel sympathisers, who would rather that our armies should be slaughtered and our Union destroyed than that Woodward, the aristocrat and traitor, should be defeated.

The Latest News.

The news from the armies for two or three days past has not been as reliable or as satisfactory as the loyal people desire. There was a great battle in Georgia on Saturday in the vicinity of Widow Glen's, on the road leading to Chatanooga, and it is reported that Gen. Rosecran's forces were badly cut up, and compelled to fall back, with heavy loss. Bragg had received heavy reinforcements from Lee, Beauregard, and Joe Johnson. The battle was a bloody one. Our loss is heavy, and rebel prisoners say that some of their regiments were almost annihilated. We captured several hundred prisoners—took ten guns and lost seven. The very latest news leaves both armies occupying the same ground as when the action commenced. Mead's army is advancing. Grant's army is advancing. There is a report that Richmond is being evacuated. Charleston City and harbor is now at the mercy of our guns.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County.

A paper in the county, and certain individuals have asserted that if I should be elected County Treasurer, the duties of the office would be attended to by some other person than myself. I have only to say, that if you elect me to that responsible post, I will, as it always has been my intention, attend to the duties of the office myself. DAVID BLACK.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863–3t.

Who are Responsible for the Draft?

If the bogus Democratic papers, and unprincipled politicians, had not opposed the Government in the prosecution of the war against the rebels—if the war had not been denounced as a war for the freeing of the negro—had it not been denounced as an Abolition war—had the traitors north not influenced their *party* friends from volunteering—had they given aid to our loyal President and the loyal army instead of discouraging our army and holding up and strengthening the hands of Jeff Davis and his rebel crew, our army would have been full of patriot volunteers, and a draft unnecessary. Who then is responsible for all that is complained of in enforcing the draft? The bogus Democratic leaders are the responsible parties. They have kept this cruel war upon our hands, and if they should succeed in electing Woodward and Vallandigham, many thousands more of our patriotic young men will fall on the battle-field before the war is brought to a close.—Young men, and fathers of young men, give the Union army a victory at the ballot-box.

Who has placed the White Soldier on an Equality with the Negro?

Every voter knows that the negro has no right to vote. And every voter knows that the soldiers from Pennsylvania now in the service of their country, also have no votes. Who has deprived our soldiers of the right to vote? *Woodward*, the bogus Democratic candidate for Governor. He occupies a seat on the Supreme Bench, and he wrote the opinion declaring the law which gave the soldiers a right to vote, *unconstitutional*; thus depriving our soldiers of the right to vote, and placing them *down* upon a level with the negro. Will the soldier who may be at home on the day of election vote for the man who has insulted the best blood of the State? Will the soldiers' friends vote for Woodward, the aristocrat and traitor? We cannot see how it is possible for any truly loyal man to vote for Woodward. Loyal men, Democratic war men, Union men to whatever party you have heretofore been attached, labor for your liberty, your lives, and for your country, *now*, and continue to labor as long as your enemies, the traitors in the North and the rebels in the South, oppose you *with arms in their hands, or at the* ballot-box. Vote for Andrew G. Curtin, the soldiers' friend, the candidate of the great Union party.

Honest Dave Caldwell, County Treasurer.

We asserted in our last issue, that if Benj. Long, the bogus Democratic candidate, should be elected, Dave Caldwell would be the Treasurer, in fact, and would have the handling of all the money coming into and passing through the office. Since then we have been informed by reliable Democrats, that Dave Caldwell has been *lying* around town *loose*, for the year past, *in hopes of getting into a position* where he might have an opportunity to handle the people's money. Being very unpopular himself, and having been beaten in one of the strongest Democratic townships last fall when he run for Sheriff, he secured the nomination of Treasurer for Mr. Long, with the understanding that he, Caldwell, would pay all the campaign expenses of Mr. Long, and if elected, give him a certain per cent. of the actual profits of the office, and he, *honest* Dave, to *farm* the office. These statements are *facts*, sustained by one other very important fact, that Mr. Long, within the past two weeks has been in Bedford county looking out for a location to open a store.

Honest voters of the county, can you vote for Dave Caldwell? Can you assist to place a man in control of your money who twelve jurymen would not believe on his oath? Can you encourage dishonesty? Can you again give *honest* Dave another opportunity to take money out of your pockets as he did while he was Prothonotary of the county. If you wish to have the office in honest hands, vote for DAVID BLACK, an honest, and industrious, hard-working mechanic, a respectable, responsible, and loyal and deserving citizen of your county.—Nothing of the kind can be said of Dave Caldwell, who will be the acting County Treasurer should Mr. Black be defeated.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

Excursion Tickets will be issued on the Pennsylvania and Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroads, to all persons wishing to attend the Union Mass Meeting at this place on Saturday next, the 26th.—On the Pennsylvania Road from all stations east of Tyrone, and west of Newton Hamilton. From the west, persons will take the accommodation train,—from the east, they will take the Local Freight in the morning. On the Huntingdon & Broad Top from all stations on the road.

Great Reduction of the State Debt.—Gov. Curtin announces by proclamation, that the State debt has been reduced the past year, *nine hundred and fifty-four thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and forty cents!* This shows that Governor Curtin is an economical as well as *patriotic* Governor.

DELICIOUS PEACHES.—Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., will please accept our thanks for a specimen of his variety of peaches.

What Woodward and Vallandigham Will Do.

"*If Woodward and Vallandigham were elected, with Seymour and Parker, they would unite in calling from the army the troops from their respective States, for the purpose of compelling the Administration to invite a Convention of the States to adjust our difficulties.*"—Extract of a speech delivered by Hiester Clymer, at Somerset, Pa.

—There is no disguise about all this. Taken in conjunction with the confessions of the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, a tory sheet, the declarations of Clymer may be regarded as the fixed policy of the copperheads, a policy to end this war by the destruction of the National Government.—This narrows down the issues in the present political campaign to the simple question, Shall Abraham Lincoln, the Constitutionally elected and Constitutionally inaugurated President of the United States, be allowed in peace to administer the Government of the said States? or shall Jefferson Davis, a traitor and usurper, who has participated in the murder of hundreds and thousands of Union men—who has been instrumental in laying waste large tracts of fruitful, peaceful and prosperous territory—who has repudiated the Constitution—who has conspired to destroy the Union—who has sworn to spread slavery all over the free states—shall this rebel and traitor establish a Government over that inaugurated by the heroes of the Revolution These are now the questions involved in the campaign for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. If Curtin is elected Governor, Lincoln will continue, as he was elected, the Constitutional President of the United States. If Woodward succeeds to the Gubernatorial succession in the State, then will come local rebellion—then will follow a conflict of jurisdiction, a collision with the national authorities and Pennsylvania at war with the National Government. Nothing could be plainer than all this. It is an issue which the Copperheads have boldly made. Their speakers advance it on the stump and their scribes urge it in their journals. Hence every man can vote knowingly. He can knowingly vote for Woodward and rebellion, or he can vote for Curtin and the safety of the National Government by the support of the National Administration.

Invasion—the Game of the Rebels and the Reciprocities of their Allies.

We have had dark hints and vague rumors of late, (says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*,) as to the design of the Rebels, and the raids which they contemplate on Maryland and Pennsylvania. We have had rumors on the streets of the State Capital, within twenty-four hours, that the rebels were even now making demonstrations of an advance northward, and that Lee was preparing again to precipitate his hosts of cut throats into the peaceful valleys of Pennsylvania, there to incite them to rapine, plunder and murder, once again in the name of slavery and Democracy. Whatever there may be in these rumors, we believe that the extent of the operations designed to be carried on by the rebels, and the exact point at which Lee intends to aim future blows at the North, are both as well known to the Copperhead Central Committee as they are to the Confederate Government. We believe as firmly that the chairman of that State Central Committee is as well posted with reference to Lee's movements as is any member of the rebel government. It is natural that these parties should be apprised and acquainted with each other's movements and designs. One cannot succeed without the co-operation of the other. The rebellion would have long since been a failure, had the sympathy it received from the North never been allowed to flow Southward—had the Democratic leaders been made answerable for their treason beneath a gibbet's beams. So with the prospect of the political allies of treason. Here in Pennsylvania, their only hope of success depends on some successful movement by which large bodies of men will be called to the army, and then by the decision of Justice Woodward, establish the disfranchisement of such as these and thus carry the election for Woodward, Lowrie and treason.

This is our view of invasion as it is talked of and now threatened. We believe that the rebels will attempt cavalry raids between this and the day of election. We believe that they have been advised to attempt these raids by the friends of Woodward, with the object of giving *eclat* to traitor daring and enterprise, and of accomplishing the certain triumph of Woodward at the polls. Of course both objects will fail. Neither fraud or force will be able to secure the election of the friend of traitors, George W. Woodward, as Governor of Penna. The army of the Potomac is ever at the heels or ready to confront the cut-throats of Lee. And the army of loyal men in Pennsylvania will meet and defeat, at the polls, the copperhead allies of these traitors.

Thus the objects of this beautiful plan of invasion, arranged between the Cabinet of Richmond and the Copperhead State Central Committee at Philadelphia, will be frustrated.

See that every Union voter is assessed ten days before the election.

Keep it Before the Voter.

That George W. Woodward, in 1857 opposed the right of foreigners to become citizens of the United States. His plea in opposition to the naturalization of the foreigner amounted to the charge, that the Irish are too treacherous and the Dutch to mercenary, for the high political privilege of American citizenship

That if George W. Woodward's doctrines with regard to foreigners were now the law of the land, the gallant Irish hero, Meagher, would be in the position of a slave, disfranchised by a Government for whose safety he crimsoned himself with his own blood—and Sigle, the undaunted German veteran, would be in the same position, after he had fought like a lion in defence of the Union. And with these brave leaders would fall thousands of others from the native lands of each, all degraded by the disfranchisement policy of George W. Woodward.

That George W. Woodward gave encouragement and comfort to the rebellion when it was precipitated, and that he has applauded all its acts, from the murdering of defenceless women and children to the sacking of unarmed villages, on the plea that the slaveholders had reserved rights in slave property, for the defence of which they were justified in going to any length in war, and to any extreme in atrocity.

That George Woodward declared negro slavery to be an incalculable blessing, to think against which was infidelity and to oppose which was a crime.

That George W. Woodward is pledged to oppose the national Government should he be elected Governor of Pennsylvania, *in all its efforts to crush rebellion*, by refusing to allow the collection of the national taxes, by ordering the stoppage of the draft, and by attempting the withdrawal of such of the troops of Pennsylvania as are already in the field gallantly fighting for the defence of the Union and the Constitution.

☞ Persons in this county having unsettled claims against the United States for supplies, etc., furnished the Government during the recent rebel raid, will find a notice in our advertising columns of some interest.

☞ Speer, Slaughter, Caldwell & Co., the *Monitor* editors, got their blood up last week and pitched into us "to kill." We still live, but have not time nor room to attend to their stinking carcasses this week.

Proclamation of the President.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States of America has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and whereas, a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas, by a statute which was approved on that day it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in any case, throughout the United States or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President of the United States the public safety does require that the privilege of said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States in the cases when, by the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled, drafted or mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval officers of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by authority of the president of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the president of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly and in conformity with the constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, (1863) and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

Signed WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Vote for the "Soldier's Friend".

Another Raid on Pennsylvania Threatened.

Lee Urged to Advance to Help the Democracy.

If any one has doubted heretofore that there is a complete and thorough understanding between the Southern traitors and their Northern allies now striving to elect Judge Woodward in this Sate, let them read the following editorial from the Richmond *Enquirer*, the acknowledged organ of Jeff Davis. If, after reading such evidence of the guilty complicity of the leaders North and South to break up the Government of our fathers, there are any remaining unconvinced, they deserve to be denounced as parties consenting to the diabolical plot. Are our people willing again to see our borders ravaged by Lee's invading hosts? If so, let them at once come forth and boldly proclaim that they favor the rebel cause and the rebel conspirators. This would be the manly course, even tho' it covered them with confusion and eternal shame. Read this precious article, and see how thoroughly anxious the rebels are to help elect Judge Woodward, Governor of Pennsylvania:

"THE ROAD TO PEACE."

[From the Richmond *Enquirer*, Sep. 7.]

The approaching session of the United States Congress will be one of no ordinary interest. During its deliberations, the Presidential campaign of 1864 will be marked out. Political parties will, in the next session of Congress, arrange the platform of principles that each will advocate before the people, as well as unmask the gross corruptions that war has produced. The contest for the speakership of the House of Representatives will be one of great excitement; if the Democrats are successful, their speaker will have the arrangement and appointment of the various committees which prepare business for the House, as well as all those investigating committees on the conduct of the war, the committee on contracts, the suppression of newspapers, and the arrest and imprisonment of individuals.

The reports of these committees will form the groundwork of the next Presidential campaign. Should Meade be driven into Washington, and the capital of the United States be beleaguered by the confederate army, the conduct of the war will receive such a blow from which neither Vicksburg nor Port Hudson will relieve it. If the Administration should find its army in the third year of the war shut up in Washington, Mr. Lincoln's message would be deprived of all its glorification over the summer campaign. His management of military affairs will stand a confessed failure, and his unfitness for the position of Commander-in-Chief will become patent to every man. Of what avail will the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the repulse at Gettysburg, and the seige of Charleston prove, if Meade, driven into Washington is unable to rescue the capital from the insults of a beleaguring army? In vain will Halleck point to Grant, and Gilmore if the army of the Potomac is forced to crouch under the fortifications of Washington, and cower before the advance of Lee. The friends of McClellan will assail the administration for more shameful failures than those for which he was dismissed; they will point to the besieging army, and ask for the proofs of the victory at Gettysburg; they will inquire into the "escape" of Lee; and, parading the administration accounts of the battle of Gettysburg, ask why Lee was not bagged? Meade besieged in Washington will be incontrovertible evidence of the falsehood perpetrated upon the public.

Should General Lee cross into Maryland, the embarrassment of Lincoln would increase; his victorious army, unable to take the field and attempt the repetition of Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, would be compelled to remain in Washington, while General Lee marched whithersoever he wished into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The success of the Democratic party would be no longer doubtful should General Lee once advance on Meade. Parties in the United States are so nearly balanced that the least advantage thrown in favor of one will insure its success. Should the Confederate army remain quiescent on the banks of the Rappahannock, the boastful braggadocia of Yankee reports will be confirmed, and Lincoln and Halleck will point in triumph to the crippled condition of the Confederate army as confirmation of the great victory won in Pennsylvania. *The Democrats unable to gainsay such evidence, will be constrained to enter the contest for Speakership shorn of the principal part of their strength—the disgrace mismanagement andconduct of the war.*

Gen. Lee must turn politician as well as warrior, and we believe that he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy ever produced. *He may so move and direct his army as to produce political results which, in their bearing upon this war, will prove more effectual than the bloodiest victories* Let him drive Meade into Washington, and he will again *raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid, and give confidence to the wavering. He will embolden the Peace party* should he again cross the Potomac, for he will show the people of Pennsylvania how little security they have from Lincoln for the protection of their homes.

It matters not whether this advance be made for purposes of permanent occupation, or simply for a grand raid; it will demonstrate that, in the third year of the war, they are so far from the subjugation of the Confederate States that the defence of Maryland and Pennsylvania has not been secured.

A fall campaign in Pennsylvania, *with the hands of our soldiers untied*, not for indiscriminate plunder—demoralizing and undisciplining the army—but a campaign for a systematic and organized retaliation and punishment, would arouse the popular mind to the uncertainty and insecurity of Pennsylvania. This would react upon the representatives in Congress *strengthening the Democrats*, and mollifying even to the hard shell of fanaticism itself.

The damages which the last campaign inflicted, if augmented by another this fall, when presented to the Lincoln Government, would unless paid, greatly exasperate the people against an administration which neither defends the State, nor reimburses its citizens for losses which its own imbecility has produced. And if these damages are paid the debt is increased, the taxes raised, and the burdens imposed will accomplish the same end.

Let the great and important fact be constantly kept in a tangible and threatening aspect before the people of Pennsylvania, that, notwithstanding they have opened the Mississippi, and are besieging Charleston, and threatening East Tennessee, and Georgia, and Alabama, that notwithstanding all this, Pennsylvania is not safe from invasion, and Washington city is again beleaguered in this third year of the war. *The road to peace lies through Pennsylvania via Washington.*

Loyal voters of Pennsylvania, is the above not sufficient evidence to satisfy you that Jeff Davis' army of traitors are working in harmony with the treasonable bogus Democratic organization in the North to destroy this Government. Can you vote for Woodward and still claim to be a Union man? We think not.

WHEN a man acts the part of a traitor, he is mean enough to say or do anything. On last Friday, there was a bogus Democratic meeting at McAlavy's Fort. Speer was there, and on Saturday morning, after he returned home he reported through town that John Love, Esq., of Barree, a true Union Democrat, had acted as a Vice President of the meeting. Mr. Love heard of the falsehood being in circulation, and came to town on Monday to have his name stricken from the list of officers. He stated to us that he was at the meeting as a looker-on, and like many others came away stronger in the Union faith than ever, and if his name was used as one of the Vice Presidents, it was done without his knowledge or consent. A Union man such as John Love is, can't be used as a tool by Speer, Caldwell, & Co.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.—Hon. A. Meyers of Clarion, came upon us suddenly last (Monday) night, but he found a large crowd in the Court House anxious to hear him. He spoke for two hours to the entire satisfaction of the Union men. The bogus Democrats squirming under the lash he so liberally applied to their backs, of course didn't like his speech.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 17th September, 1863, by Rev. Zahniser, Capt. J. D. CAMPBELL and Miss ADA KATE CAMPBELL, all of the borough of Huntingdon.

The happy couple will please accept our thanks for a taste of the cake.

DIED,

At her residence, on the 12th inst., Mrs. RACHEL E., wife of Gen. S. Miles Green, of Barree Forge, aged 62 years.

The deceased was a native of this county where her early and later years were spent. Her ancestors—the Dorsey family—at an early day, purchased and improved the romantic and beautiful country seat at the foot of "Dorsey's narrows," now known as the Barree Forge property. The subject of this notice was born on the same property, in the same house, and by a singular coincidence, the same room in which she died. Like most persons of her age, she had known some of life's vicissitudes and many of its sorrows, having been for many years afflicted with a lingering and painful disease. In early life she embraced Christianity, living a consistent and devoted follower of her Redeemer, and realizing in death that

"He who to Jordan's billows,
Could whisper, 'peace be still,'"

was faithful to His promises.

At the time of her death, she was a member of the Regular Baptist church. Her mission to earth seemed to be one of kindness, and her life an example of Christian philanthrophy and benevolence. To the poor and needy she was ever a friend and benefactor, to the distressed and sorrowing, a comforter. The cot of the lowly and friendless will miss her familiar presence, the fevered brow of the sufferer, the gentle pressure of her soft hand, and the broken in spirit the words of consolation and hope. Her death will cause a void in the family circle, never to be filled this side of that "better land" where the sundered ties of love and friendship shall be re-united.

This poor tribute to the memory of the departed, is at least, due from one who has for years enjoyed the intimate friendship and hospitality of the amiable and kind hearted family of which she formed a part. M.

AT Port Hospital, Corinth, Mississippi, on the 28th day of August, 1863, ALFRED G. STATES, aged about 22 yrs., son of Thomas L. and Mary States, formerly of this place.

On Sunday the 13th September, 1863, at Saulsburg, in Huntingdon county, Mr. JOHN STEWART, in the 29th year of his age. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

LEWISTOWN MILLS,

LEWISTOWN, PA.

FLOUR AND FEED, *of all kinds*, always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices. Orders by mail will receive our special and prompt attention.

WM. B. MCATEE & SON.

Lewistown, Sept. 16, 1863–2m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of David Stewart and Jacob Harnish, surviving Executors of the estate of Tobias Harnish, late of Morris township, dec'd, will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M., to make said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present them to the said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Sept. 16, 1863. Auditor.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 23, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS, TWELFTH CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 17, 1863.

GLOBE: The South is no longer silent on the political questions that agitate the North. Evidence is accumulating to show how deep-seated is the interest they exhibit, and the importance they attach to the issue. The country is perhaps familiar with the extract from the Richmond *Enquirer*, that recently appeared in our Northern papers, recommending a plan by which General Lee might make capital for the Copperheads in Pennsylvania. The great rebel Captain is to "turn politician as well as warrior." He is not, however, to confine his arts to the so-called Confederate States. The theatre for their practice is tobe on the soil of the Old Keystone. He is to "drive Meade into Washington, again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid, and give confidence to the wavering." The avowed object is "to embolden the Peace party." It is to be "a campaign for systematic and organized retaliation and punishment." The probable interference of the army of the Potomac in this programme is not taken into consideration, and although this might cause a change to come over the spirit of their dreams, it does not morally affect the hopes with which the invasion is to be undertaken.

There can no longer be any doubt of where the true and natural allies of the Northern anti-Government party are to be found. The coming elections are to be carried—the Union candidates to be defeated—by the co-operation of rebel arms and Copperhead votes.

There is a spirit of liberality that we should be willing to extend to all opponents. I cannot profess to believe that there is no honesty among those whose political sentiments differ from my own. There may be Democrats who act conscientiously in opposing the measures of the Administration. There may also be honest Copperheads and honest traitors—honest in their over-ruling desire for the eradication of patriotic principles, the extinction of national glory, and the subversion of the American Government. It is only the former, however, that can be reached by the influence of fair argument, the light of reason, and the logic of events. Can they harmoniously labor for the end which the rebels seek to obtain by assuming an offensive attitude? Can they aid by voice or vote in a cause, the success of which is to be insured by hostile bayonets? But aside from any action that open enemies may take in the matter, can a loyal man give countenance to their interests? especially when he has a plain exposition of those interests through their public prints?

The time has come when every one must decide on these questions. The armed traitors of the South have taken their position. He who is not willing to stand beside them, and go hand in hand with them, must array himself on the side of the Government. He who is not for the rebels and the Copperheads, must proclaim himself for the continuation of the true, honest, and capable administration of Andrew G. Curtin.

Such being the construction that has attached itself to the question at issue, it is almost impossible to anticipate any other result than a glorious victory, as will give additional lustre to the page on which are already inscribed the names of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Sumter, Morris Island and Chattanooga. The dark and swollen stream which seemed to stay the onward march of the Nation, has been fathomed. Solid bottom has been found. There remains but one step between us and the other side. That step rightly taken will lead us safely to dry land; while one false movement may bury us forever in the turbid waters!

The only division among loyal men is in regard to the means that shall be employed in suppressing this rebellion. Why shall we waste the precious hours, and endanger the Union, by quibbling about this measure or that measure? The President has used the power that Congress has given him for maintaining the integrity of the Union. How well this work has been done may be seen at every point around the limits of the Confederacy. The house has been on fire, and Abraham Lincoln has poured on the quenching stream with an unsparing hand. There have been those who would have required him to cease such decisive measures for fear of spoiling the furniture inside, but still he continued notwithstanding their protestations. Those men were not wanting in presence of mind to foresee the consequences that would have attended thecourse they solicited the President to pursue. They were actuated by a diabolical desire to see the structure burn to the ground.

Our Chief Magistrate saw that the conflagration was inevitable. He could not completely stay the flames but he could in part control them, and lead them to places where the destruction would be comparatively small. But in removing the burning and blackened embers, which seemed to give life and heat to the flames, he incurred from his old enemies the imputation of trying to pull down the house on their heads. This they knew to be false, for such was the consummation they most devoutly prayed for, and seeing that this end was destined to be defeated, they at once raised the cry of "stop thief." These men are the Copperheads of to day. If Providence were to interpose in our behalf, and if divine laws were to be offered for the salvation of the Union, their party would relapse into infidelity.

I will not attempt to detail the operations that are in progress in this army, preferring to let such intelligence go to the public through the proper channels, and at the proper time. But I will assure you that our gallant soldiers are moving forward to new scenes of glory. They are not to have a voice in choosing their civil rulers, but whatever may befall at home, the cause they love so well, they are determined that it shall be amply supported on the field. If there were any means of obtaining the undivided sentiments of the Pennsylvania troops, they would be so overwhelmingly for Curtin and the Union, that no Copperhead could ever after look a soldier in the face.

M. S. L.

HEAD QUARTERS 53d P.A. VOLS.
IN THE FIELD NEAR CULPEPPER.
VA., September 15, 1863.

MR. EDITOR; You will see from the heading of this letter that we have changed Camp, since my last. On Friday last, (September 11th,) we received orders to be in readiness to march on Saturday at 10 o'clock. All the necessary arrangements for a march were accordingly made. The men had three days rations issued to them, to be carried in their haversack, and three additional days were carried in the regimental wagons. There were a great many conjectures as to where we were going. Some thought we were going back towards Washington, others pretended to say upon good authority, that we were to proceed towards Fredericksburg, to guard the fords along the Rappahannock. These conjectures were, however, soon found to have no foundation; when at the appointed time for marching we took the road leading to Bealton Station. When we arrived at the station, we took the road leading towards Rappahannock Station. When we arrived near the Station, the order was given to encamp for the night. The march this day was not a long one, but it was exceedingly fatiguing on account of the intense heat. The roads were very dusty, which in addition to the warm sun, made the march a very unpleasant one. Three men of our Brigade died on the road, from the intense heat. The few conscripts in our Brigade all laid over for a "rest," long before the order for encamping was given. Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, we again took up the line of march towards the Rappahannock, passing through the camp of the 1st corps. The men of the 1st Corps were all snugly fixed up in their camp with no signs of a move. The camps of the Corps were the most beautiful we have seen for some time in the army. They have very beautiful camping ground, on the immediate banks of the Rappahannock. The tents are entirely covered with pine boughs, so that nothing can be seen of them until you come quite near the camp. At the end of the streets the men put up beautiful arches of evergreen, which give the camp a very fine appearance. The camp of the 6th and 7th Wisconsin, were especially beautiful, which shows that the "back woodsmen" know how to use timber and pine boughs. Crossing the river, which at this place is very narrow. We passed along the camp of the 88th Pa., Vols., belonging to the 2nd Division of the 1st Corps. This Division has been on the South side of the river ever since Buford made his last cavalry raid towards Culpepper. A strong cavalry force now took the advance, and the entire 2nd Corps with the cavalry moved off towards Culpepper. About 11 o'clock a sharp cannonade commenced in our front some four miles, as the cavalry drove in the pickets of the enemy. The cannonading was kept up all day at times being very heavy. The enemy being unable to withstand the impetuous charges of our cavalry, gradually fell back, followed up closely by our victorious cavalrymen. By evening the enemy was driven four miles beyond Culpepper. All along the route of our march we saw testimonials of the severity of the cavalry engagements. Quite a number of dead horses lay along the road, and numerous tree tops lay upon the ground, having been torn off by solid shot from the batteries. As we approached Culpepper, we met a number of cavalry men, with three pieces of cannon taken from the enemy and a number of prisoners. Two were splendid rifled cannon, and the other was a brass field piece. The artillery was certainly good, but such miserable horses we have never seen. We have thought at times that the artillery horses in our army were bad, but such dejected looking brutes we have never seen in our service. Forage must certainly be scarce in the lagus "Confederacy." The crows must not be as plenty in the South as they are in the North, or these horses would have been taken by them long ago. The prisoners, however, looked much cleaner and better clothed than the majority of rebel prisoners generally are. Their clothing were apparently new. There were some quite intelligent looking men amongst them. Some appeared in high spirits, while others looked as ill-humored as they well could. We arrived near Culpepper about sundown and encamped where we are at present. Culpepper is a fine looking place, larger than a majority of Virginia villages. The country is very level and beautiful around the town. There are some splendid residences in the country surrounding the town. A great many of the inhabitants of Culpepper remained at their homes. We have no doubt, however, that a great many more would have left the place but our forces came upon them so unexpectedly that they had no time to leave. The country all along our line of march looks very desolate. We do not think that any grain has been raised of any consequence since the war commenced. From the Rappahannock river to this place, we only saw three families—all the other houses being vacated. What few inhabitants are here appear very hostile to us and our cause. Even the young who have not reached the years of maturity, appear to partake of the same spirit as those who have reached more mature years. As we were marching along the road on Sunday, we noticed a little white-haired urchin of about five years old, very defiantly shaking his fist at us as he was standing in a half barrel. He decidedly showed fight—more so we think than some of his more elderly Confederate brethren. We have just received orders to march. I am not able to tell where we will move to.

Yours, PILUM.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

September, 21, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour..... $6.00@6.25
Common and Superfine..... $4.75@5.37½
Rye Flour..... $5.00
Corn Meal..... $4 bl $4.50
Extra White Wheat..... $1.40@1.53
Fair and Prime Red..... $1.30@1.40
Rye..... $0.95
Corn, prime Yellow..... 84
Oats..... 70
Cloverseed, $4@6..... $2.50@6.50
Timothy..... $2.87½@3.00
Flaxseed..... $2.40
Whiskey..... 47@48
Hides..... 9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl..... $6.50@7.00
Extra do ₱ cwt..... 5.50
White Wheat..... 1.15
Red Wheat..... 1.00
Rye..... 80
Corn..... 1.00
Oats..... 50
Cloverseed..... 5.00
Timothy Seed..... 2.50
Dried Apples..... 1.50
Butter..... 20
Eggs..... 10
Lard..... 10
Ham..... 8
Shoulder..... 8
Sides..... 8
Tallow..... 9

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township on the 6th of July, 1863, a small white STEER with the left hind leg broken and no mark about him; supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to come for said property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

EMANUEL HUFF.
Sept 23, 1863.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.
CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Sept 11, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER.
NO. 25.

EXTRACT

6. Forces residing in Bedford, Blair Fulton, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Somerset, and Cumbria counties Pennsylvania, having just claims against the United States Government for supplies and transportation furnished the United States forces during the recent Rebel invasion, and the organized Militia Forces called out by the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, dated June 15th, 1863, will present them to Captain J. O. Johnson, A. Q. M. at Altoona, Bloody Run, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mount Union, Hollidaysburg and Johnstown, Pennsylvania, for settlement.

By command of Maj. Gen. Couch.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In compliance with the above order, I will be at ALTOONA from the 15th to the 25th of September.
At HOLLIDAYSBURG from the 26th to the 29th of September.
At BEDFORD from the 5th to the 30th of September.
At HUNTINGDON and MOUNT UNION from the 5th to the 10th of October.
At HOLLIDAYSBURG from the 10th to the 15th of October.
And at JOHNSTOWN from the 15th to the 20th of October.

J. G. JOHNSON,
Sept. 23-1t Capt. and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday, the 2d day of October, 1863,

At Mapleton Depot, Huntingdon county, Pa., a Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the following parcels of real estate:

THE BRICK TAVERN STAND,

With all the out-buildings, including the Maple Grove. The Storeroom and Warehouse, and storekeepers dwelling house and outbuildings.

All the privileges, with grounds sufficient to improve the water power on a never-failing stream of water passing through the village, with head and fall of 32 feet—Also, fifteen Building Lots, all well situated for places of business or private residence.

☞ All will be sold without reserve, and terms of payment made easy for the purchasers.

☞ My father, who resides on the property, will show the plan of the village, and boundaries of the various lots, to persons wishing to examine them, prior to or at the sale.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day.
Sept. 23, 1863. JAMES DONALDSON.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

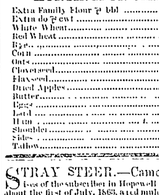
NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. *Limited policies* granted on frame or log buildings, by the Company or its Agents.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessment made.*

Sept16,1863 4yr. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FARRERA,
718 ARCH Street
below Eighth, southside,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have *now in store*, of my own importation and Manufacture a very extensive *assortment* of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farrera, (New Firm) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 16, 1863.—3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863

ABSTRACT OF EXEMPTIONS

Granted to Drafted Persons by the Board of Enrollment, in the Seventeenth District, State of Pennsylvania, during the week ending, Saturday, Sep. 12, '63

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

1	Samuel Bergstresser, Jack on tp.,	disability.
2	Thomas Grayson,	"
3	George W. Bell,	"
4	John [illegible] Keough,	" unsuitableness of age
5	Robert Chamberlain,	" disability.
6	George Murray,	" two members family in service.
7	Jesse P. Wilson, Barree tp.,	disability.
8	Robert Stewart,	" furnished substitute.
9	Peter A Columbine,	" unsuitableness of age.
10	James C. Stewart, Jackson tp.,	disability.
11	James C Moore,	" "
12	Wm B Thompson, Barree tp.,	two members family in service.
13	Charles Stanks, Jackson tp.,	father motherless children, &c.
14	George G Worley,	" disability.
15	Samuel Ramsey, Barree tp.,	"
16	J Thomas Queen,	" "
17	Jacob W Stone,	" "
18	John H Bonsall, Jackson tp.,	only son of widow.
19	Jeremiah McKinney,	" unsuitableness of age.
20	John Keller,	" disability.
21	Samuel Rudy,	" paid commutation.
22	George Rudy,	" disability.
23	Alexander B Barr,	" furnished substitute.
24	Elias Moffit,	" " "
25	Henry Bundle,	" unsuitableness of age.
26	George Benson,	" disability.
27	John Eau,	" only son infirm parents.
28	Joseph C Watt,	" only son infirm widow.
29	Joseph McIlhay,	" disability.
30	Washington Randolph,	" unsuitableness of age.
31	James Smith,	" paid commutation.
32	Thomas Crawford,	" disability.
33	Abraham Sassaman,	" "
34	Martin Heller,	" "
35	Samuel G Rudy,	" paid commutation.
36	Peter Hoover, Barree tp.,	" "
37	Ephraim Morrison,	" "
38	Wm Greenawalt,	" disability.
39	Jos Collamblue, Jackson tp.,	paid commutation.
40	William Coe, Barree tp.,	disability.
41	Michael Grossman, Jackson tp.,	paid commutation.
42	John Harris,	" disability.
43	Harrison Cosmover, Barree tp.,	paid commutation.
44	Lewis A Bagshaw, Jackson tp.,	" "
45	R Reed Alexander,	" "
46	Wesley Shelter, Barree tp.,	unsuitableness of age.
47	Samuel Sprankle, Jackson tp.,	disability.
48	Miles Davidson,	" non resident
49	Thos J Mitchell,	" paid commutation.
50	James S Holl, Oneida tp.,	disability.
51	John Cathy,	" "
52	Samuel Smith Barree tp.,	paid commutation.
53	Wm M Reid,	" "
54	Wm. Oliver,	" "
55	Henry Corbin, Brady tp.,	only son widow.
56	H C Smeltzly, Barree tp.,	paid commutation.
57	John Shoup, Brady tp.,	"
58	J Martin Platt,	" "
59	Caleb Wakefield,	" disability.
60	H A Miller,	" "
61	John B Wakefield	" paid commutation.
62	David Snyder, Barree tp.,	disability.
63	Levi Decker, Dumberson tp.,	"
64	John McCracken, Oneida tp.,	"
65	David Bozley, Brady tp.,	unsuitableness of age.
66	Franklin Swigart,	" disability.
67	David Shultz, Henderson tp.,	paid commutation.
68	Alexander Gray, Barree tp.,	furnished substitute.
69	Philip Bittrick, Henderson tp.,	disability.
70	Samuel Gregory, Brady tp.,	"
71	Saml F Rupert, Henderson tp.,	"
72	William Cunningham, Brady tp.,	unsuitableness of age.
73	Allison Hevler,	" disability.
74	Richard McGinley,	" "
75	Saml Stines, Henderson tp.,	only son infirm parents.
76	Aug Bush, Juniata tp.,	only son aged & infirm parents
77	Charles Gordon, Walker tp.,	disability.
78	William Morgan,	" only son infirm parents.
79	Daniel Bollman,	" disability.
80	Milton Sangree,	" "
81	John S Isenberg,	" "
82	Abner Anderson, Brady tp.,	"
83	John Snyder, Henderson tp.,	"
84	Jacob Zook, Brady tp.,	furnished substitute.
85	Wm F Dunn, Jackson tp.,	paid commutation.
86	Samuel Miller, Brady tp.,	"
87	Jacob Garner, Juniata tp.,	"
88	Hugh Hamilton, Walker tp.,	disability.
89	A F Bean, Juniata tp.,	"
90	Thomas J Coulter, Walker tp.,	"
91	Harrison Speck, Juniata tp.,	paid commutation.
92	Wm A McCormick, Huntingdon,	disability.
93	Christopher Hayne,	" unsuitableness age.
94	Edmund Paine,	" disability.
95	Peter Iger,	" "
96	R Mallon Speer,	" paid commutation.
97	Samuel Stoufer, Walker tp.,	accepted substitute.
98	Bush B Lowe, Huntingdon,	disability.
99	William Speck, Walker tp	paid commutation.
100	John Hess,	" "
101	Abraham Hefner,	" "
102	Joseph Shaw,	" "
103	Saml A Fenney, Huntingdon,	disability.
104	Wm A Anderson,	" paid commutation.
105	John G Wherley,	" disability.
106	John Bechtel,	" "
107	Geo W Garretson	" furnished substitute.
108	David Peightal,	" unsuitableness of age
109	Jam es Gallaway,	" disability.
110	Henry Whitesell,	" paid commutation.
111	David Metzler,	" furnished substitute.
112	Patrick Barry,	" disability.
113	Henry Isenberg,	" "
114	John Wright, Walker tp.,	only son aged parents.
115	Jacob Bance,	" paid commutation.
116	David Adamson,	" disability.
117	John Brewster,	" "
118	William Haney,	" "
119	Henry Snyder,	" paid commutation.
120	Robert Martin,	" "
121	Cunningham Martin	" "
122	W M Holmes, Huntingdon,	only son widow.
123	Abral, on Bean, Juniata tp.,	paid commutation.
124	William Beach, Henderson tp.,	" "
125	Emil E Miller,	" furnished substitute.
126	Jacob Heverly,	" disability.
127	Samuel P Isbish, Penn tp.,	paid commutation
128	Amos Lajoice, Franklin tp.,	disability.
129	Sidney Thompson,	" "
130	George H Ritts, Huntingdon,	" "
131	Wilson Stephens,	" "
132	John Lloyd,	" "
133	David Robin,	" "
134	Joseph Cannon,	" furnished substitute.
135	John H Glazier,	" paid commutation.
136	Adolph Rambaum,	" unsuitableness of age.
137	Christian Hump,	" "
138	Indah ———	" in service on 3d March.
139	Andrew F Grove,	" non resident.
140	Frank Reffaite,	" disability.
141	Saml T Clement,	" "
142	Porter Pope,	" only son of widow.
143	Henry S Miller,	" physical debility.
144	William Estep,	" disability.
145	William Cozzens,	" alien age.
146	W A Stevens,	" disability.
147	Emanuel News,	" "
148	A Jno Plank,	" "
149	S B Cheney,	" "
150	H Cupp, jr., Warriorsmark tp.,	unsuitableness of age
151	Zach Lowry,	" disability.
152	John Spanogle,	" "
153	Gideon Beck,	" "
154	Shoch ch Steffy, Jackson tp.,	furnished substitute.
155	Wm Simons, Franklin tp.,	unsuitableness of age.
156	John Shenk, Warriorsmark tp.,	" "
157	John Rauch, Franklin tp.,	furnished substitute.
158	Saml Neathoust, Warriorsmark tp.,	paid commutation
159	Alfred Potter, Franklin tp.,	" "
160	Elliott R Ramsey, Springfield tp.,	only son of widow.
161	William Wilds,	" unsuitableness age
162	Aaron Hollingshead,	" paid commutation.
163	James Cowan, Clay tp.,	disability.
164	A M Drake,	" "
165	William Hoover, Franklin tp.,	disability.
166	Samuel Miller, Warriorsmark tp.,	"
167	Theodore Reith, Franklin tp.,	furnished substitute.
168	Perry Minich, Warriorsmark tp.,	disability.
169	George S Porter, Franklin tp.,	"
170	Saml Neathoust, Warriorsmark tp.,	"
171	Israel Beck,	"
172	Alex J Kaag, Franklin tp.,	father three motherless children.
173	Stephen Hall,	" son of infirm parents.
174	Jacob Feltenberger,	" disability.
175	Henry Getrich,	" unsuitableness of age.
176	Albert Inlow, Warriorsmark tp.,	non resident.
177	David Beck,	" disability.
178	William Tate, Franklin tp.,	in service on 3d March.
179	Conrad Dosler,	" unsuitableness of age.
180	George Culp,	" disability.
181	Calvin McPherran,	" "
182	Jas Matters, Warriorsmark tp.,	"
183	James Eckles, Franklin tp.,	"
184	George W Lyon,	" unsuitableness of age.
185	Thos W Lewis,	" disability.
186	W H H Nesling,	" only son of widow.
187	Elijah Embert,	" disability.
188	Patton Coe, Warrior-mark tp.,	"
189	Wm Powley, Franklin tp.,	unsuitableness of age.
190	Henry Myers, Warriorsmk tp.,	furnished substitute.
191	John Regan,	" paid commutation.
192	Jerry Beck,	" "
193	Daniel Madden, Franklin tp.,	only son of widow.
194	John Rees,	" paid commutation.
195	David Wray,	" "
196	John Nearhood, Warriorsmark tp.,	"
197	John Nearhood,	" "
198	Wm Dysart, Franklin tp.,	"
199	Wm Stevenson, Birmingham,	unsuitableness of age.
200	Elijah Hampton, Porter tp.,	disability.
201	David Isenberg,	"
202	Wm B Long, Springfield tp.,	"
203	Adam McPherran, Franklin tp.,	paid commutation
204	Henry Nichoal, Warriorsmk tp.,	disability.
205	John O Marray, Huntingdon,	unsuitableness of age.
206	Isaac Caldwell,	" paid commutation.
207	Geo A Mitchell, Carbon tp.,	in service on 3d March.
208	Thomas George,	" non resident.
209	Ephraim Estep Mifflin county,	disability.
210	Wm Hopkins, Huntingdon county,	"
211	Saml White, West tp.,	father of motherless children
212	P M Lytle, Huntingdon,	furnished substitute.
213	James C Davis,	" disability.
214	Daniel H Buckwalter, Warriorsmark tp.,	furnished substitute.
215	Edward Goldsburg, Altoona, Blair county,	disability.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Provost Marshal,
17th District, Penna.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County.

The Annual Examination of Teachers for the pressent year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

Shirley, Dec. 4 Tp. Tuesday, Sept. 22d, Shirleysburg.
Cromwell, Wednesday, " 23d, Orbisonia.
Dublin, Thursday, " 24th, Shade Gap.
Tell, Friday, " 25th, Bollinger Town.
Cass Dec. 4 Tp. Tuesday, " 29th, Cassville.
Clay, Wednesday, " 30th, Scottsville.
Springfield, Thursday, October 1st. Meadow Gap.
Penn, Tuesday, " 6th, Warriorsmark;
Hopewell, Wednesday, " 7th, Coffee Run.
Tod, Thursday, " 8th, Newberry.

Examination will commence at 9 o'clock.

☞ Teachers will please remember that certificates in order to be valid will require a 5 cent revenue stamp.

R. M'DIVITT,
Co. Sup't.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO. If you want a good article of Clothing, store room in Lodge's new building, a the Diamond, Huntingdon 37

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor hereby gives notice that he was appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Henry Brewster, Esq., acting executor of the last will and testament of John Brewster, dec'd., and that he will sit at his office in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 15th day of October, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose, when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for any share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Sept. 16, 1863. Auditor.

TO THE COLLECTORS of State and County Tax in Huntingdon County:

Owing to the necessities of the county, and especially the want of funds to meet the orders for the relief of families of soldiers in the service of the country, you are instructed to use all lawful means to collect all the taxes in your duplicate immediately and pay them over to the Treasurer.

J. CUMMINS,
JNO. S. KEITH,
PETER M. BARE,
Commissioners.

Huntingdon, July 28, 1863

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 25th September next,

the nine tracts of land hereinafter mentioned, they being the unexcepted and unsold portions of the real estate of the Hon. John Kerr, late of Walker township in said county, dec'd, to wit:

1. All that tract marked B in the diagram annexed to the Return of Inquisition, containing 232 acres, 30 perches, and called the "Spring House Tract."

2. All that tract marked C in said diagram, containing 272 acres, 68 perches, with a good house and barn thereon erected, called "The Moore Farm."

3. All that tract marked D in said diagram, containing 183 acres, 152 perches, and called "The Middle Farm."

4. All that tract marked E in said diagram, containing 214 acres, 87 perches, and called "The Upper Farm."

5. All that tract marked F in said diagram, containing 170 acres, 124 perches, and called "The Grist Farm."

The five tracts above mentioned are farms with a due proportion of cleared and timber land upon each; they are also well watered and contain respectively a large amount of meadow land. These lands lie near to the borough of Huntingdon, with two railroads and the Penn'a. Canal quite as near as could be desired. Four other tracts of woodland containing together about four hundred and seventy acres.

Purchasers are requested to call with John Reed, residing on the "Mansion Farm," who will show the lands if desirable.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest. Unpaid purchase money to be secured by bonds and mortgage But these terms may be changed or modified on the day of sale, so as to secure a sufficient dower for the widow of said deceased.

DAVID S. KER, Trustee.

N. B.—Tract B will be sold as the property of J. W. Ker, deceased, and tract F as the property of Henry M. Ker, dec'd, by

DAVID S. KER,
Sept. 2, 1863. Executor, &c.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, the real estate hereinafter described, will be exposed to public sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 9th of October, 1863,

as the property of William Reed, late of West township, in said county, deceased, to wit:

A tract of land situate in said township, containing One Hundred and Fifteen acres and Ten perches, adjoining lands of Dr. H. Grimly, the heirs of William Stewart, deceased, John and Michael Weyer, Jos ph Powell, and the heirs of Joseph Reed, deceased; about eighty acres of this tract are cleared and in good state of cultivation, with a dwelling house, bank barn, and orchard thereon. A small tract of about one acre and fifty-six perches, taken up by said deceased in his late time adjoins this tract, and will be sold with it. This tract is called "The Grove Farm," and has for some years past, been noted for its productive ness.

ALSO—A tract of land situate on Globe Run in said township, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-three and Sixty-one perches, adjoining the village of Fairfield, land of Mordecai and John Henry, John Barrett, the heirs of George Bear and others, having thereon two dwelling houses, a bank barn; one hundred and eighty or ninety acres are cleared on this tract, about twenty of which are meadow.

Those who wish to see these lands before the day of sale will please call on Mr. D. umfrit r Illig on the Grove Farm, or Mr. Foster residing on Globe Run Farm, or George Wilson, Trustee before named, who will show these farms to strangers or others.

Possession will be given to purchasers on the first day of April next. When the first payment of one-third of the purchase money is to be made. Unpaid purchase money to be secured to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Deeds ready to be signed on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at the Center Farm where attendance will be given by

JOHN REED,
GEORGE WILSON,
Trustees.

Sept. 2, 1863.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, PORTICOS, FOUNTAIN GATES COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS
FOR SALE

at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45.

By T. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863. Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED.

The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 18th May, 1862, in company with John Young, Henry Mayhew and John Mouts, on account of their Union sentiments, is desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of any other refugees from that section, and especially of his father-in-law John Shenk, Warriorsmark tp.

Any information which may lead to the discovery of the present residence of any of the above persons, will be thankfully received. Address as follows:

RICHARD BREEDIN,
Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.,
ARE OPENING
FOR FALL TRADE,
French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND
FUR EMPORIUM.
No. 920 CHESTNUT Street, (formerly No. 703,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of

FINE CLOAKS AND FURS,

unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of FINE FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sept 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER of WATCHES,
No. 146 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches; Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.
Sept 9, 1863-1y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the newest and most *tasteful designs*.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware*. Each article is warranted to be as *represented*.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Slocum & Co's Block, 2d floor.)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.
Sept. 9 1863-3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Will be offered at public sale in West township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, the 20th of October next,

on the premises, the late residence of Alexander Steel, deceased, a valuable tract of lime-stone land, containing 234 Acres and allowance, more or less, about 160 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered. The improvements are two large frame dwelling houses and barns, one log barn, with a never failing well of water at the door; a log barn, a smith shop and never failing orchard; an apple orchard, also a good tenant house. This farm is situated on the Warrior's Mark turnpike, lands of T. F. Stewart, N. Cresswell and others, and about three miles from the Penna. Railroad and canal, and in a healthy and desirable location convenient to a public school house.

The conditions will be one-third of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of a deed, the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by bonds and mortgage. Possession will be given on the first day of April next.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given by

JOHN HENRY,
West tp., Aug. 26, 1863. Surviving Exec'r.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENNA.
Huntingdon, August 25, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expense incurred, will be paid to any person for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the nearest Provost Marshal.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

STRAYED AWAY.—On or about the 18th August, from Huntingdon, a small white Cow, with red spotted head, short horns, and rising three years old. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

JOSEPH MORRISON,
Huntingdon, Sept 2,

1863. THE **1863.**

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glue and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Store Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

May 20, 1863.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment at wholesale or retail in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS. NOW FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markleburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markleburg, May 27, 1863.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl. 8, 1863

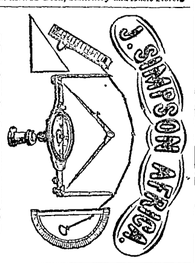
PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Desk Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,

Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

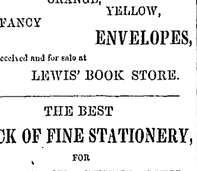
FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION P'R'S,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharp's, Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

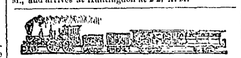
May 21 '63 Huntingdon, Pa

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. PHILADA. EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD FAST MAIL.	Through Ticket Office Corporation
P. M.	P. M.	A. M	A. M.			P. M.	A. M	P. M.
4 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 28
4 24	.....	.....	.....	5 05	Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 20
4 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 11
4 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 06
4 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 01
5 03	7 05	6 32	.....	5 37	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 55
5 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 40
5 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	11 23
5 54	.....	.....	6 00		Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 16
6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10
6 19	.....	.....	6 21		Tyrone,	9 33	8 33	11 00
6 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48
6 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fosters,	.....	.....	10 43
6 40	.....	.....	6 39		Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 39
7 00	8 30	7 15	6 55		Altoona,	8 49	8 00	10 25
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.



READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15 the same morning.

Fare from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 55 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 5 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.20 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA *Rail Road* leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M, and 2.20 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 5.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
April 20, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

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But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

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Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hats,
Flour,
Salt,
Shoulders,
Fish,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

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This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

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The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
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Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Skilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1862.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 25, '55.

S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c. Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM Founder. Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Deals in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

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DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of Do Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

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Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

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THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to say.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode: they will not splutter or cut through the thinest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

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We add ours to above recommendations.
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We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception.

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Park Place, New York.

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We add ours to the above recommendations.
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Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. L. FORER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
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C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
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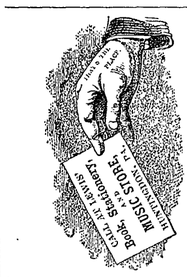

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